UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/822,242	04/08/2004	Daniel M. Wong	OR03-17301	1781

51967   7590   07/29/2009
PVF -- ORACLE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
c/o PARK, VAUGHAN & FLEMING LLP
2820 FIFTH STREET
DAVIS, CA 95618-7759

EXAMINER
REYES, MARIELA D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2167	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/29/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/822,242	WONG ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mariela D. Reyes	2167	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05/07/2009</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-4,8-14,18-24 and 28-30</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-4,8-14,18-24 and 28-30</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Office Action has been issued in response to the amendment filed on May

7th, 2009. Claims 1-4, 8-14, 18-24 and 28-30 are pending. Applicant's arguments have

been carefully and respectfully considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 8-13, 18-23 and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Ellison et al (US Patent 6,487,547) in view of Ho (US Patent

6,148,342) and Traversat et al (US Patent 6,366,954).

With respect to independent claim 1:

Ellison teaches:

A method for configuring a database, comprising:

Requesting database configuration information from a directory server that

stores configuration information for a plurality of database instances; (Column 2

Lines 40-48, discloses a centralized repository that stores the configuration information

requested by a database)

In response to the request, receiving the database configuration information from the directory server; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses that the databases configuration information will be communicated by the centralized repository)

Whereby the database server can be installed without manual configuration by a user. (Column 2 Lines 44-48, discloses that the configuring of the database is done by an operation system without any manual configuration by a user)

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose:

The directory server is Highly Available;

Caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received from the directory server;

Automatically configuring the database with both the database configuration information received from the directory server and local configuration information;

Receiving a request for resources at the database from a user;

Determining if the user is an enterprise user;

If so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the user;

If the user is an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user profile; and

     If the user is not an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the local configuration information;

     The steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, querying the directory server for the user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database.

     Ho discloses:

     Receiving a request for resources at the database from a user; (Column 2 Lines 52-55, discloses a user requesting information from a database)

     If so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the user; (Column 4 Lines 11-15, discloses an example in which a doctor's access rights are first identified and then the doctor is allowed to access the information according to his access rights)

     Receiving file user profile from file directory server; (Column 4 Lines 11-15, discloses that after a user's access rights are determined then this access rights will be used to allow a user to access the information for which it has privileges)

     If the user is an enterprise user, Allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user; and (Column 4 Lines 3-6, discloses that a user will be assigned user privileges according to a User ID)

     The steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, querying the directory server for the user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database. (Column 3 Lines 63-67, discloses that determining a user's

access privileges and determining what information he can access is done within an

identifier database)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **receiving a**

request for resources at the database from a user; if so, querying the directory

server for a user profile associated with the user; receiving file user profile from

file directory server; allocating resources to the user based on parameters

specified in the user; and the steps of determining if the user is an enterprise

user, receiving the user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within

the database because this would make accessing the database much more secure by

prohibiting access to users who don't have specific privileges.

The combination of Ellison and Ho does not appear to explicitly disclose:

The directory server is Highly Available;

Caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate

configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory

server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the

configuration information received from the directory server;

Automatically configuring the database with both the database

configuration information received from the directory server and local

configuration information;

If the user is not an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user based

on parameters specified in the local configuration information;

Traversat teaches:

The directory server is Highly Available; (Column 9 Lines 24-26)

Caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received from the directory server; (Column 9 Lines 29-34, discloses caching configuration data to the server (local) from the directory server, this configuration data including everything that was received from the directory server)

Automatically configuring the database with both the database configuration information received from the directory server and local configuration information; (Column 9 Lines 35-38, discloses using the data received from the directory server and configuration data from a particular user)

If the user is not an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the local configuration information; (Column 9 Lines 1-13, discloses having default settings for users that aren't previously defined)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **the directory server is Highly Available; caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received from the directory server; automatically configuring the database with both the database configuration**

information received from the directory server and local configuration

information; if the user is not an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user

based on parameters specified in the local configuration information because this

would allow a network administrator to manage subsystem configurations from the

server. (See Traversat Column 3 Lines 14-16)

With respect to claim 2:

Ellison teaches:

The database is structured as a database server, and wherein the database

configuration information includes service-related settings for the database

server. (Abstract, discloses that the database is a database server and that the

configuration information is related to service settings)

With respect to claim 3:

Ellison teaches:

The database configuration option can include: an audit trail; a security

model; a security protocol parameter; a maximum sessions parameter; a

database block size; an optimization mode parameter; and an OLAP features

parameter. (Column 8 Lines 47-61, discloses that the configuration options can be

related and include OLAP features parameters)

With respect to claim 8:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.**

Ho teaches that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user access level includes the type of actions the user can do in the database as review or add information)

With respect to claim 9:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.**

Ho teaches that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user profile will include information about priority and user rights in the database, therefore defining administrative and normal user roles)

With respect to claim 10:

Ellison teaches:

The database server periodically queries the directory server for updated database configuration information for the database. (Abstract, discloses that the database queries the repository to see if changes in the environment have taken place)

With respect to independent claim 11:

Ellison teaches:

A computer-readable storage medium storing instructions that when executed by a computer cause the computer to perform a method for configuring a database, the method comprising:

Requesting database configuration information from a directory server that stores configuration information for a plurality of database instances; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses a centralized repository that stores the configuration information requested by a database)

In response to the request, receiving the database configuration information from the directory server; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses that the databases configuration information will be communicated by the centralized repository)

Whereby the database server can be installed without manual configuration by a user. (Column 2 Lines 44-48, discloses that the configuring of the database is done by an operation system without any manual configuration by a user)

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose:

The directory server is Highly Available;

Caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received from the directory server;

Automatically configuring the database with both the database configuration information received from the directory server and local configuration information;

Receiving a request for resources at the database from a user;

Determining if the user is an enterprise user;

If so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the user;

If the user is an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user profile; and

If the user is not an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the local configuration information;

The steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, querying the directory server for the user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database.

Ho discloses:

Receiving a request for resources at the database from a user; (Column 2 Lines 52-55, discloses a user requesting information from a database)

If so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the user; (Column 4 Lines 11-15, discloses an example in which a doctor's access rights are first identified and then the doctor is allowed to access the information according to his access rights)

Receiving file user profile from file directory server; (Column 4 Lines 11-15, discloses that after a user's access rights are determined then this access rights will be used to allow a user to access the information for which it has privileges)

If the user is an enterprise user, Allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user; and (Column 4 Lines 3-6, discloses that a user will be assigned user privileges according to a User ID)

The steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, querying the directory server for the user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database. (Column 3 Lines 63-67, discloses that determining a user's access privileges and determining what information he can access is done within an identifier database)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **receiving a request for resources at the database from a user; if so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the user; receiving file user profile from file directory server; allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user; and the steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, receiving the user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database** because this would make accessing the database much more secure by prohibiting access to users who don't have specific privileges.

The combination of Ellison and Ho does not appear to explicitly disclose:

The directory server is Highly Available;

Caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received from the directory server;

Automatically configuring the database with both the database configuration information received from the directory server and local configuration information;

If the user is not an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the local configuration information;

Traversat teaches:

The directory server is Highly Available; (Column 9 Lines 24-26)

Caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received from the directory server; (Column 9 Lines 29-34, discloses caching configuration data to the server (local) from the directory server, this configuration data including everything that was received from the directory server)

Automatically configuring the database with both the database configuration information received from the directory server and local configuration information; (Column 9 Lines 35-38, discloses using the data received from the directory server and configuration data from a particular user)

If the user is not an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the local configuration information; (Column 9 Lines 1-13, discloses having default settings for users that aren't previously defined)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **the directory server is Highly Available; caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received from the directory server; automatically configuring the database with both the database configuration information received from the directory server and local configuration information; if the user is not an enterprise user, allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the local configuration information** because this would allow a network administrator to manage subsystem configurations from the server. (See Traversat Column 3 Lines 14-16)

With respect to claim 12:

Ellison teaches:

The database is structured as a database server, and wherein the database configuration information includes service-related settings for the database server. (Abstract, discloses that the database is a database server and that the configuration information is related to service settings)

With respect to claim 13:

Ellison teaches:

The database configuration option can include: an audit trail; a security model; a security protocol parameter; a maximum sessions parameter; a database block size; an optimization mode parameter; and an OLAP features parameter. (Column 8 Lines 47-61, discloses that the configuration options can be related and include OLAP features parameters)

With respect to claim 18:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.**

Ho teaches that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user access level includes the type of actions the user can do in the database as review or add information)

With respect to claim 19:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.**

Ho teaches that **the database configuration information can define a
Security Admin (SA) role for the database.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the
user profile will include information about priority and user rights in the database,
therefore defining administrative and normal user roles)

With respect to claim 20:

Ellison teaches:

**The database server periodically queries the directory server for updated
database configuration information for the database.** (Abstract, discloses that the
database queries the repository to see if changes in the environment have taken place)

With respect to independent claim 21:

Ellison teaches:

An apparatus for configuring a database, comprising:

**A request mechanism configured to request database configuration
information from a directory server that stores configuration information for a
plurality of database instances;** (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses a centralized
repository that stores the configuration information requested by a database)

**A receiving mechanism configured to receive the database configuration
information from the directory server;** (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses that the
databases configuration information will be communicated by the centralized repository)

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose:

The directory server is Highly Available;

A caching mechanism configured to cache a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received from the directory server;

A configuration mechanism configured to automatically configure the database with both the database configuration information received from the directory server and local configuration information;

A second receiving mechanism configured to receive a request for resources at the database from a user;

A determination mechanism configured to determine if the user is an enterprise user,

A querying mechanism configured to query the directory, server for a user profile associated with the user if the user is an enterprise user;

An allocation mechanism configured to allocate resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user profile if the user is an enterprise user; and

Wherein the allocation mechanism is further configured to allocate resources to the user based on parameters specified in the local configuration information if the user is not an enterpriser user; and

The determination mechanism, the querying mechanism, and the allocation mechanism are within the database.

Ho discloses:

A second receiving mechanism configured to receive a request for resources at the database from a user; (Column 2 Lines 52-55, discloses a user requesting information from a database)

A determination mechanism configured to determine if the user is an enterprise user, a querying mechanism configured to query the directory, server for a user profile associated with the user if the user is an enterprise user; (Column 4 Lines 11-15, discloses an example in which a doctor's access rights are first identified and then the doctor is allowed to access the information according to his access rights)

An allocation mechanism configured to allocate resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user profile if the user is an enterprise user; and (Column 4 Lines 3-6, discloses that a user will be assigned user privileges according to a User ID)

The determination mechanism, the querying mechanism, and the allocation mechanism are within the database.

(Column 3 Lines 63-67, discloses that determining a user's access privileges and determining what information he can access is done within an identifier database)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **receiving a**

request for resources at the database from a user; if so, querying the directory

server for a user profile associated with the user; receiving file user profile from

file directory server; allocating resources to the user based on parameters

specified in the user; and the steps of determining if the user is an enterprise

user, receiving the user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within

the database because this would make accessing the database much more secure by

prohibiting access to users who don't have specific privileges.

The combination of Ellison and Ho does not appear to explicitly disclose:

The directory server is Highly Available;

A caching mechanism configured to cache a local copy of the

configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the

database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the

configuration information includes all of the configuration information received

from the directory server;

A configuration mechanism configured to automatically configure the

database with both the database configuration information received from the

directory server and local configuration information;

Wherein the allocation mechanism is further configured to allocate

resources to the user based on parameters specified in the local configuration

information if the user is not an enterpriser user.

Traversat teaches:

The directory server is Highly Available; (Column 9 Lines 24-26)

A caching mechanism configured to cache a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received from the directory server; (Column 9 Lines 29-34, discloses caching configuration data to the server (local) from the directory server, this configuration data including everything that was received from the directory server)

A configuration mechanism configured to automatically configure the database with both the database configuration information received from the directory server and local configuration information; (Column 9 Lines 35-38, discloses using the data received from the directory server and configuration data from a particular user)

Wherein the allocation mechanism is further configured to allocate resources to the user based on parameters specified in the local configuration information if the user is not an enterpriser user. (Column 9 Lines 1-13, discloses having default settings for users that aren't previously defined)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **the directory server is Highly Available; a caching mechanism configured to cache a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server, wherein the local copy of the configuration information includes all of the configuration information received**

**from the directory server; a configuration mechanism configured to automatically
configure the database with both the database configuration information received
from the directory server and local configuration information; wherein the
allocation mechanism is further configured to allocate resources to the user
based on parameters specified in the local configuration information if the user is
not an enterpriser user**because this would allow a network administrator to manage
subsystem configurations from the server. (See Traversat Column 3 Lines 14-16)

With respect to claim 22:

Ellison teaches:

**The database is structured as a database server, and wherein the database
configuration information includes service-related settings for the database
server.** (Abstract, discloses that the database is a database server and that the
configuration information is related to service settings)

With respect to claim 23:

Ellison teaches:

**The database configuration option can include: an audit trail; a security
model; a security protocol parameter; a maximum sessions parameter; a
database block size; an optimization mode parameter; and an OLAP features
parameter.** (Column 8 Lines 47-61, discloses that the configuration options can be
related and include OLAP features parameters)

With respect to claim 28:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.**

Ho teaches that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user access level includes the type of actions the user can do in the database as review or add information)

With respect to claim 29:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.**

Ho teaches that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user profile will include information about priority and user rights in the database, therefore defining administrative and normal user roles)

With respect to claim 30:

Ellison teaches:

**The database server periodically queries the directory server for updated
database configuration information for the database.** (Abstract, discloses that the
database queries the repository to see if changes in the environment have taken place)

Claims 4, 14 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable
over Ellison et al (US Patent 6,487,547) in view of Ho (US Patent 6,148,342), Chao et al
(US PG Pub 2004/0019680) and Traversat et al (US Patent 6,366,954)

With respect to claim 4:

The above discussed combination of Ellison, Ho and Traversat does not appear
to explicitly disclose that **the configuration information can include an Access
Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the
database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the
services.**

Nilsen teaches that **the configuration information can include an Access
Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the
database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the
services.** (Abstract, discloses a distributed database application on which the
configuration information provided to the database server includes access information,
this would allow for better control of the information stored and accessed by the
database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure.

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the
invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement that **the**

configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the

ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts

have permissions to use the objects and the services because this allows for better

control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the

transfer of the data much more secure. (As Seen in Nilsen Column 1 Lines 16-45)

With respect to claim 14:

The above discussed combination of Ellison, Ho and Traversat does not appear

to explicitly disclose that **the configuration information can include an Access**

Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the

database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the

services.

Nilsen teaches that **the configuration information can include an Access**

Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the

database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the

services. (Abstract, discloses a distributed database application on which the

configuration information provided to the database server includes access information,

this would allow for better control of the information stored and accessed by the

database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure.

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement that **the**

configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the

ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services because this allows for better control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure. (As Seen in Nilsen Column 1 Lines 16-45)

With respect to claim 24:

The above discussed combination of Ellison, Ho and Traversat does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services.**

Nilsen teaches that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services.** (Abstract, discloses a distributed database application on which the configuration information provided to the database server includes access information, this would allow for better control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure.

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts**

have permissions to use the objects and the services because this allows for better

control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the

transfer of the data much more secure. (As Seen in Nilsen Column 1 Lines 16-45)

Response to Arguments

The following is in response to the arguments filed on May 7, 2009.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new

ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mariela D. Reyes whose telephone number is (571) 270-1006. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F 7:30- 5:00 East time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on (571) 272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/John R. Cottingham/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 2167

/Mariela D Reyes/
Examiner, Art Unit 2167
July 28, 2009